OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF PULTON AND NASSAU STS.

FRENC, could be actional.

THE LAILY HERALD two couls per copy. 37 per acround.

THE WERELLY HERALD, every Sisterciary, at size couls per copy. 50 per across, the Everyone Edition, 31 per across, the Everyone Edition, 32 per across, to may part of the Continent, both to technice yearing. PANILY HERALD, every Wednesday, attour ents per opes of E per annual POLENTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important POLENTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important these, a diction from any quarter of the econic, is used and be likely paid for a garding Fonsius Commerces opens, as Parkages PROPLAINY MERCHANDES BALL LITTERS AND PARKAGES FROM A CONTRACT OF THE PROPLEM AND PARKAG

FO SOTIUE taken of anonymous communications. We do not cover their released.

AD PREPERSEMENTS renewed every day; advertisements inserted in the Weinely Heralds, Family Heralds, and in the
histories and Fourpoor Editions.

JOH PRINTING occused with neutrons charpness and des

AMUSEMENTS THIS BVENTEG.

AGADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street-Italian Orena SIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-Jasses Brown

SURTON'S NEW THEATER, Broadway-Lucentia Bon-CLL-RORY O'MOSS. WALLACE'S THEATER Broadway-English Oresa-

BOWSET THEATRE BOWER-GLEEDOWER, OR THE BORTS SEE ROVER-WILLIAM TELL-FOUR LOVERS.

LAURA KERNE'S THEATER, 6M Broadway-School BARRUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway-And-

WOOD'S SUILDING, Set and MC Broadway-MASKED

MEGGANIOS HALL 472 Broadway—BRYANTS MINSPRING CAMPRELL MINSTREES, 444 Broadway-Darkins'

CRINESE ROOMS, 535 Breadway-Lecture ON AND BROOKLYN ATHEN SOM, Adaptic street-Signos Brita's Magic, Ventellogues and Leadener Tanaly Billos

New York, Monday, September 13, 1858.

The News. By the arrival at this port of the steamship Vanderbilt, from Havre and Southampton, and the Star of the West, from Aspinwall, we have late and interesting news from nearly all parts of the world. Full details are given in to-day's HERALD.

The news from Europe is to the 1st inst., four days later than previous accounts. The announcement of a Turkish loan had caused some fluctuation in the funds in the London money market. On the 31st ult. consols were quoted at 961 for money, and 964 a 964 for October 12. The announcement of large shipments of gold from Australia, and the continuous advance in continental exchanges were the chief influences that operated favorably. In Liverpool the cotton market was rather dull, but no change in prices is reported. There was a decided upward tendency in breadstuffs. The news respecting the treaty between the allies and China is confirmed in every essential particular, and an increased traffic with the Celestials was anticipated. The final meeting of the Court of Directors of the East India Company was held on the 1st inst. At the close of the meeting the existence of that ancient and hitherto powerful corporation terminated. The Queen returned from Prussia to England on the 31st ult. The Star of the West brought upwards of

one million and a half in treasure. With the exception of the movements of the politicians, the news from California is not of special interest. The democracy had decidedly split on the Lecomp ton issue, and the prospect of the success of the republicans was quite favorable. Business at San Francisco was rather dull, owing to the markets being overstocked with merchandise and the cessation of emigration to Fraser river.

The accounts from the new gold diggings are more encouraging. Mining operations were going on actively, and provisions were plenty and cheap. Exciting news was expected by the next arrival from that region.

The Indian difficulties in Oregon caused much alarm. A force of nine hundred United States troops, under command of Col. George Wright, Ninth infantry, was en route for the seat of war, determined to severely chastise the savages for their attack upon Col. Steptoe's command. The Indians were preparing for the conflict, and a bloody war or a speedy submission of the red skins may be antici-

Details of the Central American news, dated at San Juan Del Ser on the 22d, and at Greytown on the both of August, will be found in our paper to-day. In the former port two American butchers who were trading with United States frigate Saranac, were arrested by military authority for the alleged violation of some municipal rules. Captain Kelly, of our navy, promptly ordered some marines into boats to go ashore, but before they landed the men were released. The Saranac's presence bad given rise to much excitement previously. She left for the Bay of Panama. The attempt made by the government of Costa Rica to seize on Punta Arenas and completely oust the King of Mosquitia-reported in yes terday's HEBALD-had produced a good deal of agitation in the different States, and the question as to the territorial rights of his majesty would be probably renewed. Conflicting statements with respect the transit question were still made. The coffee and sugar crops of Costa Rica promised well, and the agricultural prospects of Nicaragna were said to be much better. Trade was dull in Greytown, and many of its inhabitants leaving.

Our advices from New Granada are dated at Borota on the 10th of August, and at Panama and Aspinwall on the 3d instant. The inhabitants of the Isthmus feared an outbreak, the result of the election sgitation, and a new army decree of the goverament ordered a large military force to be sta tioned at Panama. The United States frigate Saranac was at Panama, from San Juan del Sur, with one British and one French war ship. A mercantile house had, it is said, transferred its property to a British subject, in dread of a convulsion. In Bogota the Supreme Court had named the Judges of the National districts, in conformity with the law of 29th June, respecting the judicial power of the confederation. Trade was very dull and money scarce there. A French hospital for the aid of all foreigners had been opened at Panama. The Cass Herran treaty was not debated, in the absence of late ad-

vices from Washington. From the Sandwich Islands we have files dated at Henclula on the 25th July. The Advertiser of that day remarks, the entire community was pained by the announcement which followed the arrival of the Fanny Major on Sunday last, that Richard Coady, of the firm of R. Coady & Co., of Honoluly, died at sea on board that vessel on the 18th ult. His disease is supposed to have been cholera morbus We have learned in relation to the island visited by the Kalama, that it contains a deposit of good, guano, petimated at 5,000 to 5,000 tons. We understand truite a number of passengers leave in the L. P. Posfer, about Saturday, for the new gold country on the Fraser river. The new Minister of Finance, Hon D. L Gregg, has taken the place of the Minister of Poreign Relations, on the Joint Committee of the two houses now engaged in the consideration of the revised civil statutes. The infant daughter of Mr Gregg was baptised on the 11th instant, by Bishon Maigret, of the Catholic church. After the cere monies, a number of guests were entertained at Mr. Gregg's residence, among whom was Her Majesty

Queen Emma, whose name the child bears. We publish this morning translations of in portant letters from Venezuela, dated at Puerto Ca bello on the 26th and 30th of August. They show that a reactionary attempt at revolution against the Castro government was fermented by some discontented politicians, aided by the British and French ministers, having for its object the restoration of Monagas to power. General Castro's vigilance defeated this, and many persons were placed under arrest. The affair ended, however, in the surrender of ex-President Monagas, his family, and Minister Guiterrez, to the allied Europeans, as reported in the HERALD of Sunday. A deputation of Venezuelaus has arrived in this city to again urge upon General Pacz to return to Venezuela and assume the Presi

dency of that republic. The British steamship Saladin, bound for Liverpool, arrived at this port last night from Kingston, Jamaica, with news dated on the 1st instant. The Governor of Jamaica and Bishop of Kingston were ill. The cable news was received with much joy, and many benefits were augured from the extension of a West India network. Trade had improved in Kingston, and flour was advanced. The English war ship Tartar had arrived from Laguayra, and reported her partial blockade of the port. The advices from the other West India islands are not of much importance.

Accounts from Jacmel, Hayti, dated 20th ult., re

port great loss of property from a large fire. The news from the South Pacific is dated at Valparaise on the 31st of July and at Callao on the 12th of August. We have also letters from our correspondents at Callao and Casma, which will be found full of interesting and useful information as regards social progress, trade and politics in Peru and Chile. General Castilla had been elected President of Peru, but his position was regarded as very critical. Chile was more tranquil. The Valparaiso Bank had lowered its rate of interest to three per cent. New mines of copper had been found in Copiapo. Bolivia had reduced her duties on foreign cotton goods from forty to fifteen per cent. General Belzu was still at Tacna with the other Peruvian emigrants. An Ecuadorian steamer was running with profit on the Guayaquil river. The French admiral had had another naval difficulty with a Peruvian merchant ship.

The United States steam frigate Niagara, Capt-Channey, which has been ordered to Charleston for the purpose of taking the negroes found on board the brig Putnam to Africa, left the Navy Yard yes terday and proceeded down to the lower bay, where she ancho ed

Everything remains peaceable at Quarantine, and the utmost good feeling apparently exists between the rebels and the military now quartered on Staten Island. The encampment of the Eighth regiment is represented to be a pretty sight. The Grays went through a full dress parade yesterday in the presence of over 2,000 spectators. In our account of the Quarantine war this morning will be found a full description of "Camp Washington," as it is called, and also an interesting report of the Health Commissioners, together with other matter equally worthy of perusal.

Rev. J. E. Rockwell, pastor of the Central Presbyterian church of Brooklyn, preached an elo. quent sermon yesterday on the death of Mr. James Eddy, late Superintendent of the American Tele graph Company's lines, and honorary director of the Atlantic Telegraph Company. Mr. Eddy was inde fatigable in the performance of the duties of his office, and literally wore himself out in the service of the company. Admonished by his physician and friends of the necessity of repose to recruit his de-biliting frame, Mr. Eddy left his home in search of health. He tarried a short time at Saratoga, passed up Lake Champlain to Burlington, and there lay

The cotton market on Saturday was quiet but steady, with sales of a few hundred bales at unchanged prices Fiour was dull, and the inferior and common grades were easier, while the sales were moderate. Wheat was ! limited request, while prices were heavy and irregular. The transactions were restricted. Corn was also heavy. while sales were made at 66c. a 73c. for inferior to go Western mixed, round yellow at 90c. a 92c., and white Southern at 80c. a 85c. Perk was less buoyant, and sale were moderate at \$17.40 a. \$17.50 for mees, and prime a \$15 40. Sugars were quiet but steady, and sales limited to about 250 a 300 hhds. at rates given in another column. Coffee was quiet, and prices unchanged. Freight engage ments were quite limited. To Liverpool 832 bales of cetton were engaged at 5-32d. Other articles were nominal.

The Humbug of Political Conventions-What the Country Demands for 1860.

Political conventions have become a byword among us. The people have seen that there is nothing in them. Take away the "leather and prunella," as Pope calls it-or the "buncombe," as the member for Mr. Clingman's district named it-and nothing is left but a parcel of bargain making, intriguing and cheating politicians, with a keen eye to the spoils of

This was eminently the case with the double convention held at Syracuse the other day. There always is, and always will be, a vast deal of unwritten history about these conventions. The parties to them do not want it written, for it would show up the schemes of old pettifoggers, who, baving lost all the believing enthuslasm of youth in positics, still affect to believe in them, in order to forward their own chances for office. The two conventions at Syracuse assumed to be State conventions for purely local purposes; but they were both in reality collections of "old political rips," looking to the great contest for 1860. There was an immense deal of buncombe buncombe in both bodies; but beyond that they were nothing but gatherings got up by the personal friends of Ball and Ceit tenden on one side, and of Seward and Thurlow Weed on the other. Much talk was made about a fusion upon the great principle of the division of the spoils: but this was only an effort to see what bargains could be made by the wire pullers in favor of their several friends. When the Seward men found they could not cheat the friends of Crittenden and Bell into a surrender, they pulled the wires, and the convention proceeded at once to nominate their candidates. The result was an intense disgust on the part of the Know Nothings, and no little dissatisfaction on that of some of the country members among the republicans.

The failure of this attempted fusion between the republicans and the Know Nothings will have an immense effect upon the discordant elements of the opposition throughout the whole country. Everywhere they were waiting for the result in New York, which was to take the lead, and perhaps be followed in the Northern States. But the political traders had no idea of preferring the good of the party to the success of their man, and so the Seward men cheated their antagonists by wholesale. The ffect of this upon the republicans in the other States may be to drive them into a concentration upon some other leader, as Chase of Ohio, or Banks of Massachusetts. Among the Know Nothings it will have a very similar effect, and create a third party, under the guidence of Crittenden, Bell or Fillmore. Thus the great popular majority to the democratic party will be divided and frit-

tered away, as it has been before. It is by such selfish managurres as these that the will of the majority of the people is defeated This was the case in the last canvass, when Seward beld back from the fight, and Fillmore only went into it to divide the opposition to the democratic minority. These are the results of political conventions, where everybody is cheated, and the great mass of the people humbugged. But though following these selfish leaders, who pursue politics as a trade, the people are honest, and having become convinced of the bargaining and cheating in which their votes are sold by the Pharisees, they look now to something higher than the nominations of a political convention to bring out their support. It is time for the young men, who have not lost their belief in the possible honesty of politics, to come forward, and act at once, with honesty and discretion. Political platforms are raps, and everybody is aware of the cheat in the obesse they seem to contain. The country wants no more of them. 'The cry of "measures not men" is thoroughly exploded.

In order, therefore, to bring out the great roice of the people in 1860, and to overthrew the well drilled files of the democratic polileisns, the young men should erect a platform of fifty years of brilliant and successful services to the country, and place upon it the only man who can stand upon such a platform. The name of General Scott is unstained by the dirty antecedents of a political life. His eminent services would rally the country like the sound of a trumpet, and supersede all necessity of cheating conventions, political panderers and lying leaders. The history of the country has made him honorably known to every man, woman and child. We find him fighting their battles in early life on the Canadian line; defending their lives on the Western frontier; putting down nullification n South Carolina; meeting his old British foe at Atoostook; pacifying the McLeod excitement in New York, and leading our victorious arms to the city of Mexico. Everywhere he is known as a hero, a pacificator and a victor. Honored with the confidence of the government in a hundred emergencies, he has shown on every occasion that he is worthy of the confidence of the people. Such a man, on such a platform, would be invincible.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION .- Og Wednesday the Democratic State Convention will meet at Syracuse, for the purpose of making ominations for the fall election. It is not likely that the Democratic Convention will prove such a flasco as the conventions which have lately met at Syracuse. No fusion between democrats and politicians of any other faith has been proposed, and the democrats are therefore not likely to return from their convention with s ch mortification in their souls as the disappointed republican and American leaders now feel. At the same time, there has always existed in the bosom of the democratic party in this State a schism, capable of developing itself, und r favorable circumstances, into a positive division. There have always been two sets of democrats in this city, rallying under two distinct heads-under federal or State supremacy-at times warming into absolute hostility, at times smothering their mutual hatred for the take of the party at large. There have been periods when the rivalry of these hostile factions has defeated the alms of the party; there have been occasions on which the peril of the moment has coerced the rivals into union.

The schism still exists. The Custom House on one side, and the Post Office on the other, have entered upon the fall contest in direct opposition to each other. Each has elected a set of delegates to the State Convention at Syracase; each denies the validity of the other's title to represent the democracy of the city of New York. Once more Tammany has been rent by dissensions, and the opposition has been elated by the spectacle of the divisions among the

democracy.
When, on the occasion of the last State election, the same discord led to the like resultthe election of two sets of delegates from this city-the Convention, with great practical good sense, cut the gordian knot by admitting half of each delegation to its floor. Members were aware that without the city of New York the State democracy-to use a safe term-would be greatly enfeebled. To secure the city, and to avoid throwing either faction into opposition, the Convention compromised the matter by admitting half of each

The Convention on Wednesday should again pursue this practical and sensible plan. So far over to the democracy for the next twe yearsif the democratic leaders do not, by their own folly, throw away their chances. All the iniquitous measures which the republicans devised in the day of their pre-eminence for the maintenance of their party by means of the spoils of this city, may be made to redound to the benefit of the democracy, if the foolish rivalries of the democratic leaders in this city do not defeat the game. It rests with the Convention to say whether New York shall be under democratic control during the next two years, or not. To secure the State to the democrats, both of the city factions must be consolidated; if either be affronted or rejected, the isene of the fall election will be placed in jeopardy.

We notice, in this connection, that one of the two contending city factions is busily engaged in making capital, or trying to make capital, for its side by circulating through the smaller country papers stories to the effect that the Collecter is about to be displaced. No one who knows anything about the matter needs to be informed that there is no foundation for any of these gossiping tales. No one in authority has for a moment even contemplated the removal of the Collector. He is quite as sure of retaining his office as the Postmaster; and the removal of the one is qu'te as likely as that of the other.

MATTESON RUN INTO THE GROUND,-In Oneida county-made famous by twice returning the Grand High Priest of the lobby, Orsamus Bensiah Matteson, to Congress they have been having a hot time over the Congressional nomination. Ution has imitated the Sixth ward tacties, and the Sheriff of the county was kicked out of the republican caucus. It seems, however, that before the caucus Matteson was dropped altogether, and is now as dead as a mummy in the pyramid of Cheeps. This is a serious blow to the Washington lobby. We tender our condolences, and trust that something handsome will be done to break Matteson's fall. A statue of brass would be unique and appropriate.

THE OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER .- Among the offices to be filled at the charter election in November is that of Comptroller. It should be remembered that this is the most responsible office in the city. If we had have had a competent man in poor old Flagg's place for the last few years, we would have been spared the wholesale system of plunder which has provailed in all the depart ments of the city government. The Comptrolle ought to exercise a rigid supervision over the disbursement of the city treasury. It is that officer who pays out every dollar of the expenditure, which now amounts to ten millions a year, and he should be not only an honest man himself-as Mr. Flagg undoubtedly is-but he should possess the energy and vigilance to compel others to be so. Especially should be be a man of ripe intellect, a good accountant and one versed somewhat in the ways of the tricky politicians who hever around the treasury. There are many such to be had in the city, and we ad.

vise the property owners of all parties to put their political preferences and prejudices in sheyauce, and select some one who has the above qualifications for Comptroller. If this cannot succeed in cleansing all the Corporation offices of the plundering crew which now hold them, let them at least secure a faithful and capable man to disburse the funds and keep the rogues and thieves in check. That will be doing a good deal towards reform.

Politicians and Editors

There is an old distich with which the disappointed candidates for office are apt to consol themselves. It runs to the effect that the exiled Marcellus felt a great deal more comfortable than Casar, with a pliant and accommodating Senate kissing the hem of his togs. This, however, is but cold comfort. No man ever enters politics for the purpose of being used as the tool of a set of wire-pullers, and then being set aside without even a temporary acknowledge. ment of his services. Marcellus may flatter himself that he likes solitude and exile; but if the truth were known, be would much prefer the Senatorial chair or the imperial purple. We do not know that the politicians of to-day ever affeet the stoical dignity of the Roman patrician. On the contrary, they get angry when they are out managuvred, and pitch into Cosar in the papers. They are not philosophers of the school of Marcellus.

But of all the unfortunate aspirants for office, the man who hopes to write himself into place by performing that office for others, is the most to be pitied. The political editor toils by day and by night to mould a piece of ordinary humanity so that it will be received by the people as a superior article. Excuses are found for blunders, palliatives for positive stupidities, and encomiums for accidental diversions into the path of duty. The political editor exhausts the language of panegyric in praise of his pet; he is Cicero in eloquence, Talleyrand in sagneity, Washington in integrity. As he mounts upward, he patronises the ladder upon which he has been elevated; but the higher round once reacted, it is kicked away with that supreme contempt which a clever sharper always feels for an amiable fool. That these conclusions are just, no one

who is familiar with the political history of the country will attempt to deny. They form a phase in human nature which is con-tantly repeating itself. They have come home to the public more strongly than usual in the case of Horace Greeley, who has occupied the leading position among the political writers of the whig and republican parties. However we may disagree with the opinions of the Tribune editor, we cannot deny to him the credit of exceeding perseverance in placing them before the people, and commanding influence with the masses of the party, the peculiar tenets of which he has so energetically supported. It was to Mr. Greeley more than to any other man that W. H. Seward owed his elevation to the Senate of the United States. It was to Mr. Greeley that Thurlow Weed always looked for assistance in carrying out his Albany lobby schemes, and never looked in vain; and when the leader of the Washington lobby-Mattesonwanted a safe banker for that celebrated thousand dollar draft upon the Treasurer of the Fort Des Moines Company, the accommodating breeches pocket of the amiable Greeley was ready to receive and to hold the precious document until it could be passed securely to its ultimate destination. To advance this clique of unworthy, scheming, corrupt and ungrateful politicians Greeley has sacrificed the best part of his life. In the columns of his paper, on the stump and in the lecture room, he has worked for them with a degree of energy and fidelity worthy of a good cause. They were as clay, and very ordinary clay, in the hands of the potas can be foreseen at present, the State is given | ter, and not Palissy himself could have made the ware more artistic in its proportions or more elegant in its details. From a small village attorney and third rate country politician, we find Seward a Senator of the United States, with a reversionary right to the Presidency if he can get any more Greeleys to help him. From a second rate country editor, Weed turns up as the Colbert of the lobby and the Warwick of conventions. And Matteson, one of the smallest of rural politicians, is engineer ed into Congress and is at the head of a corrupt combination, which, if successful, would have bled the country to the tune of ten or fifteen millions of dollars. There was no scheme of corruption-no intrigue, that this precious trio did not engage in when they found it would pay, and they always had in Greeley a convenient apologist. For them he posted about the country, preaching agriculture and politics at the same time; for them he talked over the rebellious delegates at State conventions; and for them he remorselessly button-holed lazy or in-

> servant. Now let us see what has been done for Gree ley. In the old whig days he had a seat in Congress during about two months-hardly long enough to get it warm for his successor. Since then he has not held office, but has often been mentioned as a fit candidate for Governor of the State. Weed has always been against any such movement, thinking that Greeley would be much more useful where he is. Seward has not only refused to aid Greeley's friends, but when he was beaten by a member of Congress in the Capitol, took occasion in a debate to allude contemptuously to the conductor of the Tribune as "an editor of a newspaper" (two indefinite articles), and to say at the same time that the honorable assailant was a "perfect gentleman." This was the extreme of insult, the lowest depth of ingratitude. The whole of the little political puppies that follow at the heels of the big dogs-Seward and Weed-yelp against Greeley; and his reward for years of faithful services amounts to three votes in the Syracuse Conven-

> different Senators. No sacrifice could be too

great-no labor too arduous for this devoted

We have taken the case of Greeley because t is the freshest; but the same story has been repeated over and over again ever since the press became a great power with the people. It is now a greater power than ever; and while it has the confidence of the masses, it is a terror to the politicians. By specious promises and wiles they may entice the amiable editor into a league with them, only to throw him over when be has answered their purpose. It is time that these small politicans were given to understand that it is the province of the press to defend the people against their plundering intrigues, to ex pose their corrupt machinations, and to see that the government of the country is placed in clean bands. If the editors of the independent press will cut loose altogether from the politicians, and join together in a league to support no cendidates but those of their own selection.

they can carry the next Prosidential electionelecting a candidate without any aid but that of the people themselves. It is time that the crew of bumbugging politicians were blown to the four winds. And the independent pross can

SHALL THE QUARANTINE HOSPITALS BE REnon r !- On two distinct occasions, at meetings of the Board of Health held last week, Mayor Tiemann is reported to have said that before the burning of the Quarantine hospitals he wer in favor of the removal of the Quarantine hospitals from Staten Island, but that since the burning he was firmly recoived that they should stay there. The deliberate repetition of the statement shows that it was prompted by conviction, not by the mere impulse of the moment. The Mayor of New York deliberately assures us thet, in order to be revenged on a few violent incendiaries, he proposes to place the lazaretto in a place which his sober judgment long since condemned. He is guided, in selecting the spot, not by considerations of the public health, not economy, not the interests of trade, not general public utility, but purely and solely by spite and revenge. For the sake of gratifying his spite, he is prepared to do that which he confesses he considered wrong. What can be the result of following counsels so based?

If the bospitals are rebuilt, some one must pay the expense. Whence can the money come? The Board of Health of the county of New York obviously cannot expend money in constructions in another county, and within the jurisdiction of another Board of Health. But the Mayor quotes statutes to show that the Commissioners of Emigration can borrow the money-say \$300,000-to build fireproof hospitals. The Mayor is not a lawyer, and lawyers will smile at the latitude of construction which he puts on the statutes he quotes; the fact being, of course, that no such emergency as the destruction of the hospitals was ever contemplated by the framers of these statutes, and no provision of any kind made for such a case. But how about the act of the Legislature declaring that the hospitals must be removed from their present site? Supposing that a liberal construction of the statutes referred to did justify the Emigration Commissioners in borrowing \$300,000, could they do so in the face of this statute? Would not such a debt be liable to repudiation, as illegally contracted? To the State Legislature alone appertains the right of nullifying its own acts. On what pretence can the Commissioners of Emigration presume to do so?

Whether the irritated and almost reckless people of Tompkinsville would suffer the reconstruction of the hospitals without fresh outbreaks, involving an enormous expenditure of State funds, is a question which may be discussed hereafter; for the present, the Commissioners of Emigration should be careful lest, in gratifying the Mayor's spite, they make themselves personally liable for a debt which it seems the State and the Quarantine property may conveniently repudiate.

INPLUX OF VISITERS INTO THE CITY-EVI-DENCES OF THE REVIVAL OF BUSINESS .- At no corresponding period do we remember New York to be more crowded with strangers than at present. The botels are filling with unexampled repidity, and the theatres, which have suffered severely for the last twelve months, are also beginning to feel the effects of the influx. In almost all branches of trade the influence of more prosperous times is already evident in the increased activity everywhere observable. Business men wear a hopeful and cheerful aspect, and the crowded condition of our advertisement columns shows that the anticipations of a good fall season are general. With the opportunities of clearing off and renewing the stocks of merchandise which the forced sales occasioned by the panic afforded, and the revival of confidence be fairly counted upon, there can be no doubt that a large amount of remunerative business will be done this season. As yet the probable extent of the fall transaction cannot be estimated prospectively. Some elements of uncertainty are still in force. to check the sanguine, and limit speculation; but as the season advances, this will, no doubt give place to the other extreme, and full latitude will then be given to our mercantile ope rations. An immediate impetus in this direction will be afforded by the return of our wealthy families from the watering places. Notwithstanding the continued warmth of the season they are already deserting, for their city homes, the pleasant retreats in which they have been passing the summer months. The steamboats and rail cars are daily bringing back thousands of persons, whose expenditure contributes largely to the sustentation of our domestic trade. In another fortnight our population will be again at its usual complement, and then it is to be hoped the working classes will enter upon that full and uninterrupted course of employment which is necessary to carry them without privation and suffering through the winter.

SUBMARINE CABLE TO CUPA.-We publish in another column, an article from the Havana Dicrio de la Marina, showing the feeling which exists in Cuba in favor of laying a submarine cable to Florida, and explaining the different companies that are applying for an exclusive privilege for performing that work.

Some time since we announced that Mr Samuel Kennedy had gone to Havana, in order to perfect arrangements with the limited joint stock company, under the style of A. M. Mora & Co., which had applied some two years since for this privilege. We now learn that Mr. Kennedy has returned here, having been well received in Havana. It is stated that the full stock-\$800,000-has been subscribed and ten per cent paid in. Mr. Kennedy having obtained charters from the States of Georgia and Florida is now about to proceed South for the purpose of definitely locating the land connections of the line. Two routes are now under consideration-one from Macon, Georgia, to St. Marks in Florida, by way of Americus, Albany and Tallahassee; the other is from Savannah to Cedar Keys, crossing the Altamah river and passing through Brunswick, Darien and Fer pandina. This company has a privilege for laying a cable to Cuba, granted by the Junta de Fomento there, which only requires the sanction of the Queen. We learn that the Captain General has given it strong assurances of his support for obtaining this.

Figure ov in huse ... To day the appeal election will take place in Maine. We have before published a list of

of Westchester county, have read John B. Goet in entirely out of the party, and call upon him to resign at once.

ARRIVAL OF THE VANDERBILT. FOUR DAYS LATER PROM EUROPE Confirmation of the News of the

Chinese Treaty. CHANGE IN THE TURKISH MINISTRY.

> The Fnd of the British East India Company.

> Large Shipments of Gold from

RETURN OF QUEEN VICTORIA TO ENGLAND.

Anstralia. STATE OF THE PURDS.

COTTON STEADY—BREADSIVERS ADVANGING

The steamship Vanderbilt, Capt. Lefevre, from Havre and Southampica list inst., arrived at this port last eve-ning. She brings the European mails, 355 passengers and a modernic cargo. She encountered strong westerly winds throughout the passage to Cape Race.

The news by the Vanderbilt is four days later than the advices received by the Asia. The intellig

Her Mojesty and his Royal Highness the Prisco Consort arrived at Osborne at half past four o'clock on the afteruoon of August 31, from the Continent.

The returns at Lleyd's show that no fewer than twelve vessels have either foundered or been wrecked on the English coast during the last week, involving a serious less to the underwriters and insurance clubs. The whole of the crews, however, with one exception—and in that case

their fale is uncertain—were saved.

The Birmingh-m Journal, in noticing the proceedings of the Chess Congress in that city, says .- The proceeding were almost entirely suspended, for the purpose of watch-ing the progress of a choss playing feat never before witnessed in England. We refer to Mr. Morphy's playing eight games blindfold. His opponents were Lord Lyttelton, procident of the association; Mr. Salmon, the bost player Ireland affords; Mr. Kipping, a very strong player; Mr. Avery, Mr. Carr, Dr. Freeman, Mr. Rhodes, and Mr. A. R. Mills. The play commenced at one o'clock, and terminated about a quarter past six, and resulted to Mr. Morphy winning every game except the one with Mr. Kip-ping (secretary of the Manchester Club). The match be-threen Messrs. Staunton and Morphy stands thus:—Stake, £500 a side; the scorer of the first eleven wins; to cam-

With regard to the New York and Galway line of steamers, the London Times says:-

the plan of operations stated to have been determined upon, is to have on the line between Galway and New York ten first class coean steamers, of the highest speed and greatest capacity that can be procured, and at least eight others, to be used as coasters and feeders to the main line, from the ports of Antwerp, Havre, Southampton, Plymouth, London, Liverpoot, Bristol and Glasgow, touching likewise at different points on the Irish const which may be considered most expedient for the collection of goods and passengers.

Letters from Paris appounce the suppension of Mesers.

Letters from Paris announce the suspension of Mosers Rudoif, Jung & Co., an important firm chiefly connected with the silk trade. They had a large manufactory at Elberfeld and also in India. The position of the house has been regarded with anxiety ever since the crisis of last otume, and their liabilities are believed to be very

The Lon on Times says :-

It is now feared that the efforts which have been in pre-grees during the past three weeks to overcome the duffi-culties of some large timber firms at Liverpool, who were known to have applied for assistance, may prove useus-cessful, notwithstanding the constant statements lausy made that every necessary arrangement was within a few hours of completion. The London Times' Paris correspondent says: The commercial reports received from the departments announces a gradual improvement. Great hopes, nore-over, are entertained that the treaty of commerce lately signed with the Chinese government will create a further demand for French manufactures.

The Sentinelle du Jura states that the abundant chowers which have recently fallen, have been of the great service to the vines and grass crop. The vineyards new present the most prosperous appearance, and promise a

The Landon Herald of August 31 says:-

The foreign intelligence received to day is of moment. The charge in the Turkish ministry is important. Nothing can be more satisfactory than the accounts from China; they fully confirm the information received respecting the restites with Engised, France, and Russis: the payment of ample compensation, the opening of the trade of the ports, and the abrogation of the laws against Christianity.

The Eastern exchanges show several alterations. there is not some inaccuracy in the Calcutta quotation o per cent in favor of England. At Bombay, on the e hand, there has been a rise of S per cent. At Hong Kong and Shanghae the variations have been in the favor o England to the extent, respectively, of about 1 and 2%

the Russians are likely to encounter a formidable fee is Chies. The Jesuits have obtained authorization to on-

speech of M. de Persigny; the other papers, including the Presse, also print it, but abstate from passing an opinion is to the remarks of his excellency touching the aillance. It is to sign the marriage contract of the Duke of Male koff that the Emperor has put off for eight days his de parture for Blarritz. The Dowry of M'llo. Valera will be iven by the Emperor, and it amounts to a million fra Probably there is some exaggeration in this figure, but it is also stated that the trousseau is given by the |Kmprem.
It is further stated that the marriage will take place or the of September, the aniversary of the taking of Me

The first volume of the correspondence of Napoleon had appeared, published by Flon: the second volume is

Victor Hugo has been seriously iff, but is getting bett One of the cappora captured at Capton has just arrived Paris. It is a bronze gnn, of large calibie, nearly 9 feet in length, and is covered with Chinese characters in Cicating the place where it was cast and its date. This cannon has been placed in the court of the Ministry of

A letter from St. Petersburg, of the 17th, states that the

Emperor's brethers, the Grand Dukes Michael and Nicho

iss, are to visit Sebastopoi and the Crimes this year. It is said that this port is to be converted into a commercia station, without fortifications. The Russian engineer have succeeded in raising the abip of the-line Jagudil, t schooner Smialaja, of sixteen guns, and the steams A letter in the Brussels Independance says, the Hotel de Nord was the scene of a singular rencoutre. Prince

Lord Lucan, and the two quondam adversaries discuss The lize of battle ship Windsor Castle, 170 guns, wa annohed on the 26 h ull., from the Royal Dock Yard,

It is rumored that Generals Sir Howard Donnias and

Lord Clyde are to be raised to the exalted rank of Field The Finale of the British East India Com-

From the London Times, Sept. 1.]

We are living in the midst of very great events. Within a few days we have heard of the joining of two worlds and the opening of a bird of the human race to the commerce, he scolety, and the religion of the rest. Yet these things pass as every day occurrences, and we are childeen, not without reason, for the small interest they seem to excite. "What next" is always the question, and, in that for ward spirit to which the Roman poet ascribed the schievements of bis countrymen, "We think naught done while aught remains to do." In the very words of Hotspur, we have ound it easy to

remains to do." In the very words of Hotspur, we have ound it oary to

Where fathes line could never touch the ground,
And pluck up crowned home by the locks.

And pluck up crowned home by the locks.

And with squal facility have we broken down that wall of sgen which shut up the oldest nature in the world from the rest of the human species. Yet these are events that itok to the future, and no man can tell what is comprised in there. This day wil have a piace in chromologies for another great avent, but one which might almost have slipped from notice, for it locks to the past. To day the fast india Company coases to hold a place among States and accordance of the many princes whem it has deposed from power, and left in the enjoyment of revenues and utice, it has long been deprived of actual dominion. The company has been only a name and an income, or only noding to those what india herself supplied to her conquerors—the modest officers of infornation and advice. But, as the Great Mogul is longer cases, even in mane, the Rust India Company has now whenly ceased from portical existence. In the day queen viscosis becomes the sovereign of india without any factor or tradition of the past coming between her and her just slipes. Just, and long unjusty withheid, they